

BERNINA

Model 740, BERNINA-Favorite

Zigzag Sewing Machine with
automatic ornamental stitch device

Model 741

Zigzag Sewing Machine with
automatic ornamental stitch device

Model 742

Zigzag Sewing Machine without
automatic ornamental stitch device

FR. GEGAUF LTD. BERNINA SEWING MACHINE FACTORY
STECKBORN / Switzerland

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The Warranty Certificate is sent to the Buyer direct by the Importers. Please complete and mail to them the card supplied with the machine, and they shall send you the Warranty Certificate.

Terms of Guarantee

We engage ourselves to repair free of charge any defects due to faulty material and/or workmanship arising during five (5) years in the machine, and during two (2) years in the motor of the Bernina Model 740, 741, or 742 sewing machine supplied by us. All other claims are excluded from this guarantee, which is valid only towards the first buyer of the machine.

This guarantee becomes valid on the day of the delivery of the machine. A buyer wishing to claim under the guarantee should return the machine to the Bernina representative next to his domicile. Transport charges as well as any damage caused by faulty packing are at buyer's expense.

The guarantee does not cover normal wear and tear, nor any damage resulting therefrom; such as cable breaking, burning out of electric bulb, &c. &c. &c.

This guarantee does not apply if the buyer does not treat the machine in the right way, as indicated in the instructions for use; if the machine is not properly cleaned and lubricated, nor in the right way; if third persons not appointed by us are allowed to effect alterations and/or repairs.

Damages due to faulty manipulations are not covered by this guarantee.

The guarantee is only valid if high-grade sewing machine oil and needles of the system no. 130 are used.

Fig. 1 hereunder shows a Bernina Favorite sewing machine model 740 with horizontal motor. It is a zigzag sewing machine with ornamental stitch and buttonhole device. The controls referred to in the operating instructions are marked thereto and identified as well.



Fig. 1

1 Base plate	14 Flap-plate covering spooling device
2 Needle plate	15 Hand-wheel
3 Needle holder	16 Handwheel release
4 Thread regulator	17 Needle displacement lever at left, medium, or right position
5 Power switch	18 Plain stitch, zigzag, and buttonhole sewing control knob
6 Light switch	19 Switch button for buttonhole device
7 Thread lever	20 Switch button for satin stitch stitch
8 Thread tension and thread guide	21 Plug-socket for light
9 Thread tension control plate	22 Extension plate
10 Sight hole for tension control	23 Regulation knob for adjusting closeness of stitches with buttonholes and satin stitch device
11 Sight hole for ornamental stitch indicator control	24 Stitch length regulating lever
12 Switch lever for ornamental stitch selection	25 Feed retracting knob
13 Change lever for zigzag or ornamental stitch	

The figure no. 2 herunder shows a Bernina model 741 sewing machine. The controls referred to in the operating instructions are marked thereon and identified as well.

Fig. 2



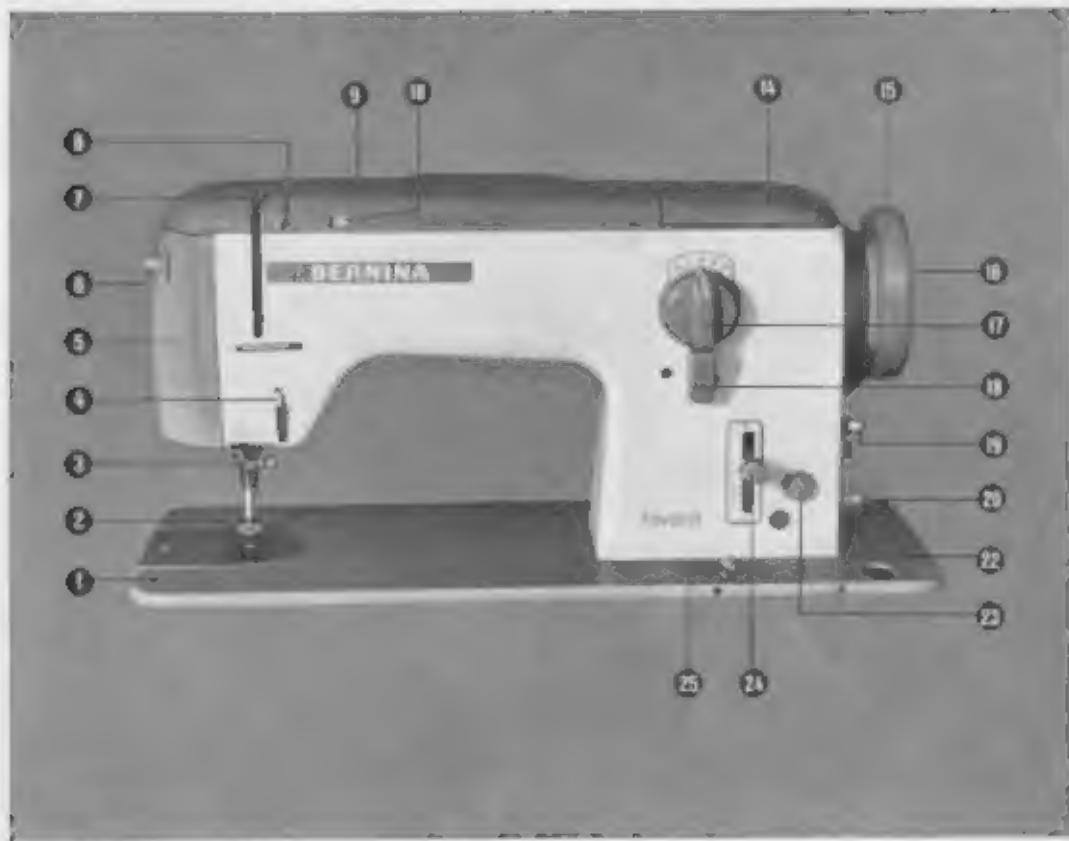
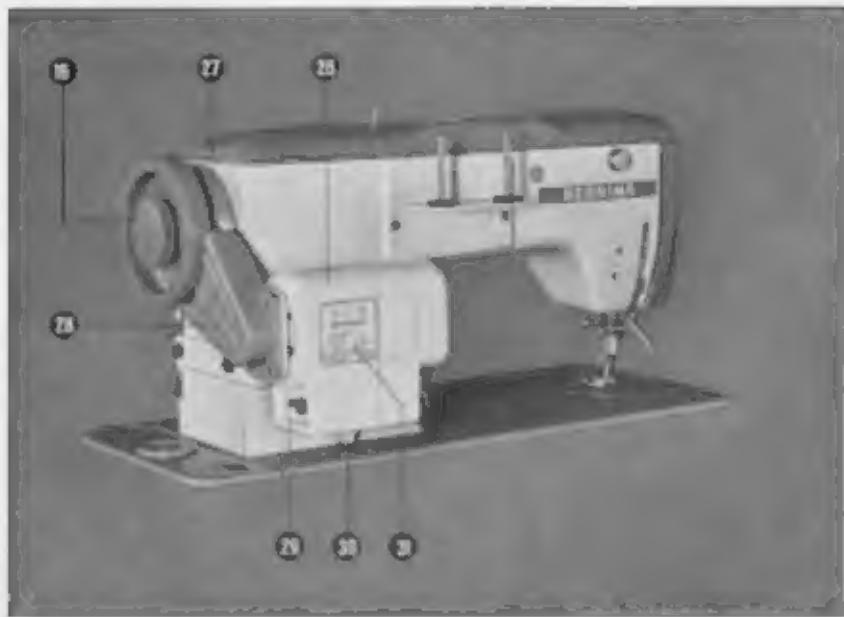


Fig. 2

In the opposite fig. no. 3 you will see a Bernina sewing machine of model 742, wherein the controls referred to in the operating instructions are marked thereon and identified as well.

1 Base plate	10 Sight hole for tension control	19 Switch button for buttonhole device
2 Needle plate	14 Flap-plate covering spooling device	20 Switch button for satin stitch stop
3 Needle holder	15 Handwheel	22 Extension plate
4 Thread regulator	16 Handwheel release	23 Regulation knob for adjusting closeness of stitches with buttonholes and satin stitch seams
5 Face cover	17 Needle displacement lever on left, medium, or right position	24 Stitch length regulating lever
6 Light switch	18 Plain stitch, zigzag, and buttonhole sewing control knob	25 Feed retracting knob
7 Thread lever		
8 Thread tension and thread guide		
9 Thread tension control plate		

Motor



- 16 Handwheel release screw
- 17 Flywheel
- 18 Belt protecting plate
- 19 3-pole coupling plug, combined for cable to supply circuit and for footstarter
- 20 Supply circuit plug
- 21 Date plate

FIG. 4

The Bernina-Favorite sewing machines, models 740 and 741, as well as 742, are driven by a horizontal motor fixed at the back of the machine on the balance-wheel side. Drive is effected by means of a V-belt acting directly onto the groove of the balance-wheel. The coupling plug 29 is of the 3-pole type. The cable for the footstarter, as well as the cable with plug for junction to the electric supply circuit are both connected therewith.

A so-called data or rating plate 31, giving particulars of the voltage and power of the motor, is fixed on the casing. Prior to connecting the flex to the mains, make definitely sure that the voltage indicated on the rating plate (i.e. the number of volts) corresponds to the mains voltage.

Said mains voltage is indicated on the current meter of your home.

Do not rely on the number of volts indicated on plugs and sockets!

Care of the motor

a) Lubrication

The motor has friction bearings, by means of which a nearly silent running can be obtained. The bearings are automatically lubricated, so that they need no service at all.

b) Carbon brushes

From time to time the length of the carbon brushes should be seriously controlled. In order to accomplish this task, the upper and lower brush support plates, situated at the front side of the motor, must be unscrewed and the carbon brushes removed. If these carbon brushes are not removed in due time, with a minimum length of $1/8$ ", they will damage the collector and soon the motor can no more be used.

When re-inserting the carbon brushes please take care that the ground rounding which must match with the rounding of the collector is not introduced the wrong way!

The sewing light

The lamp is mounted in the swivelling head cover to enable an even distribution of light over the entire sewing area, completely free from any glare.

It is switched on and off by pressing the light button 6. The bulb can be changed as is usual currently with all lamps. Turn it to the left to remove, and to the right to insert.

Bobbin Case and Bobbins

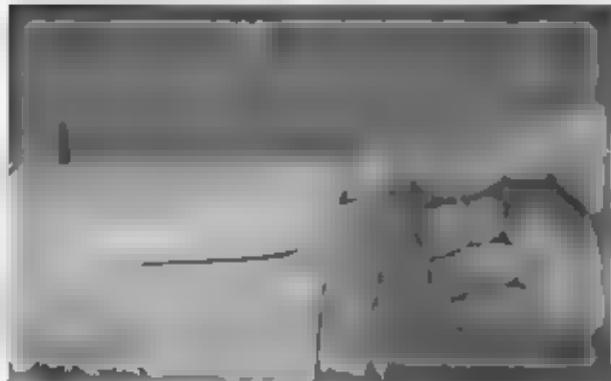
Removal of bobbin case

Turn the bar

Left-Right



11 Draw bobbin case with
bowl hole
12 Turn bobbins



Spooling the under thread

The winding of the bobbin bears

13 Remaining 30 m of the machine

It is placed below the bobbins

Wound in a hinged way with

the right hand

to be performed.

11

towards you, and at the same time holding the handwheel firmly with

Place the bobbin 34 on the
truing from the hinged side. Now the take
place as follows. First, the thread from
the reel round the winder pre-
that the thread is tight, and from there to the
thread guide bar. The thread bobbin
the thread should run through the
bobbin. The lever 35 is

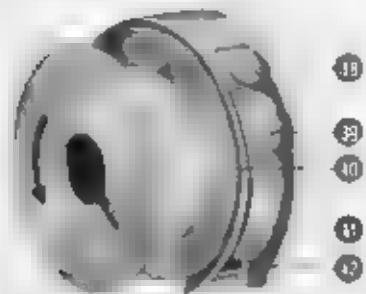
The motor can be started by the hand lever, respectively on the pedal starter the mechanism being still at rest. Operate the main lever to the right and the motor will start. The motor will stop automatically. After the fuel bubble has been removed, the hand lever should be turned to again and housed cover 14 can be returned to its starting position. Retighten hand wheel securely at nut 18 once more.



Inserting the bobbin into the bobbin case
and threading the under thread



Fig. 8



Replacing bobbin case with bobbin into shuttle

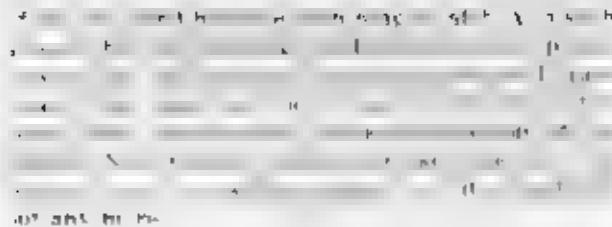


Fig. 9

Long groove
facing you! ➤

Needle and Thread

Setting the needle

Use only system 110 needles. Needles with blunt

Turn handwheel 15 towards you, until the needle has
reached its highest point.

the rear. Now loosen the needle holder screw 1 and turn the holder to the right.

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clamped by the needle holder screw

Correct needle and thread selection

4. $p \wedge q \rightarrow p \vee q$ is a tautology.

in model 742. In order to obtain good results, as

For example, in the following diagram, the path $u \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z$ is a cycle of length 5.

relating to this intent, the table hereafter.

For more information, contact the Bureau of Land Management.

and few

— 2 —

100 whereas for darning use need is of the size no 70 and 40.

Needle and thread table

60	-	170-200	60-100
70	70-100	70-140	50-80
80	50-60	50-70	30-40
90	40-50	30-40	-
100	20-30	-	-

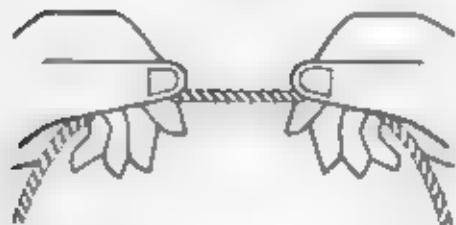
Thread suitable for sewing and darnng

1 **h owing** No 60

For learning
For primary school
No. 50-50, two-ply
No. 80-100, three-ply only

Но. 30 и 31. однокомнатные
Но. 31 и 32. двухкомнатные

Left- and right-hand twisted thread

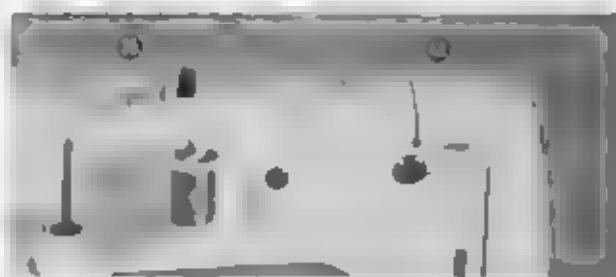


Thread wiper lesson

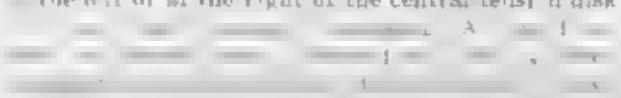


Bernina sewing machine

Threading the upper thread



The left or at the right of the central tension disk



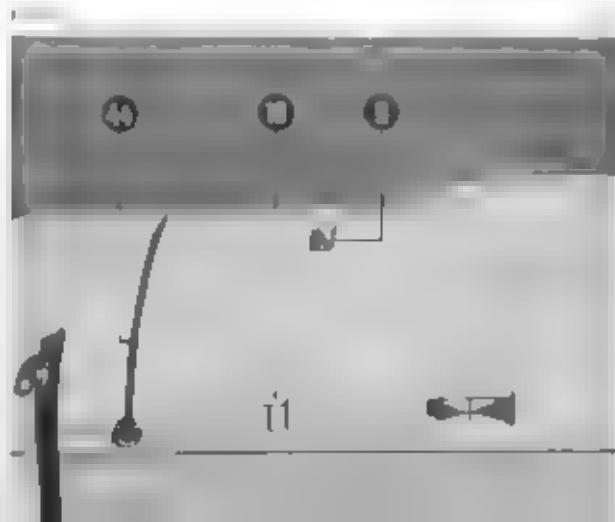
... make sure that the lever 7 and needle are in the uppermost position.



Thread tension f_{t}

vantage that the thread tension is lower than the tension of the wire.

set one above the other, the perfect thread tension is attained. - With Bernina sewing machines a graduated scale is set in



Let out the

set when the m

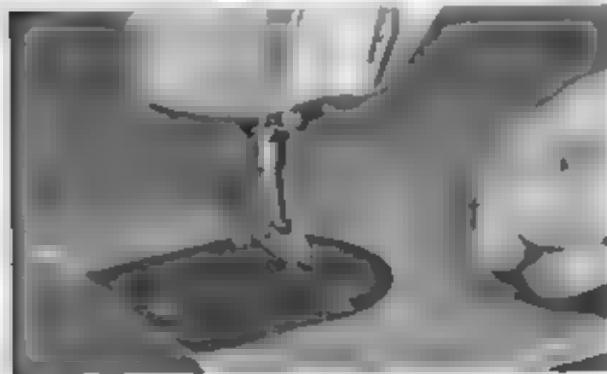
right hole

Drawing up the under thread

Before sewing can be started, the under threa

the needle. The thread is then drawn up through the eye of the needle and the

protruding end of the needle the thread is then drawn up through the eye of the needle and the end of the needle. When the thread has been drawn up through the eye of the needle, it will come through the stitch hole towards the right. Turn the hand wheel and under thread should pass through the eye of the needle.



To lower the feed dog

fig. 16

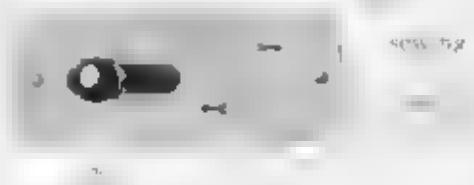
certain sewing processes, and mainly for darn

the feed dog should always be lowered. If the sewing machine has a centre

knob 25 is provided, by means of which the feed dog

can be lowered. If the sewing machine has a

sewing and to the left for raised by



Thread cutter

The pressure foot hold

device on the Feeding

sewing machines is

equipped in such a way that

the thread can be cut

without stopping the

sewing machine.

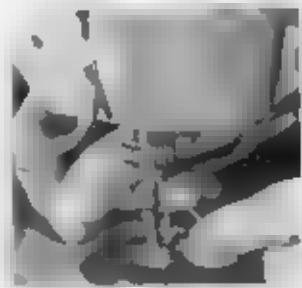
When the pressure foot

is lowered, the thread

is cut by the sharp

scissors which are

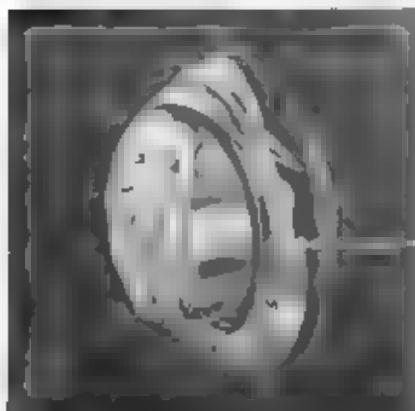
immovably fixed to the



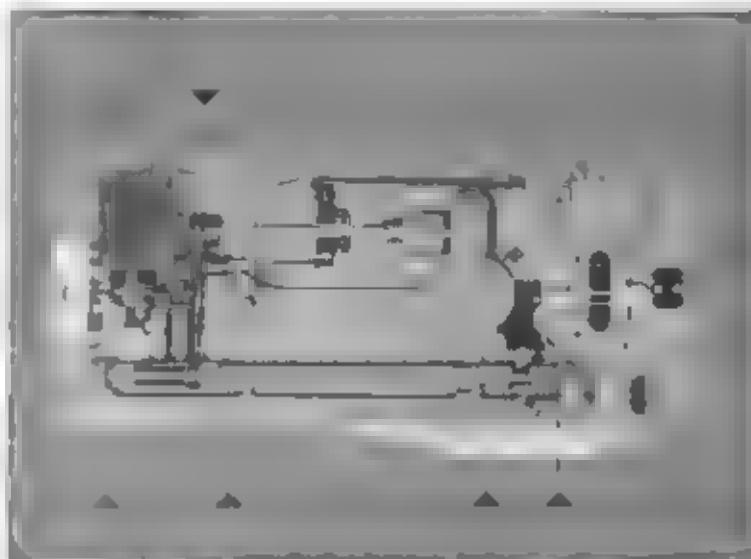
■ Cleaning and Oiling ■

To clean the machine

To clean the machine, remove the cloth of the stand and introduce the

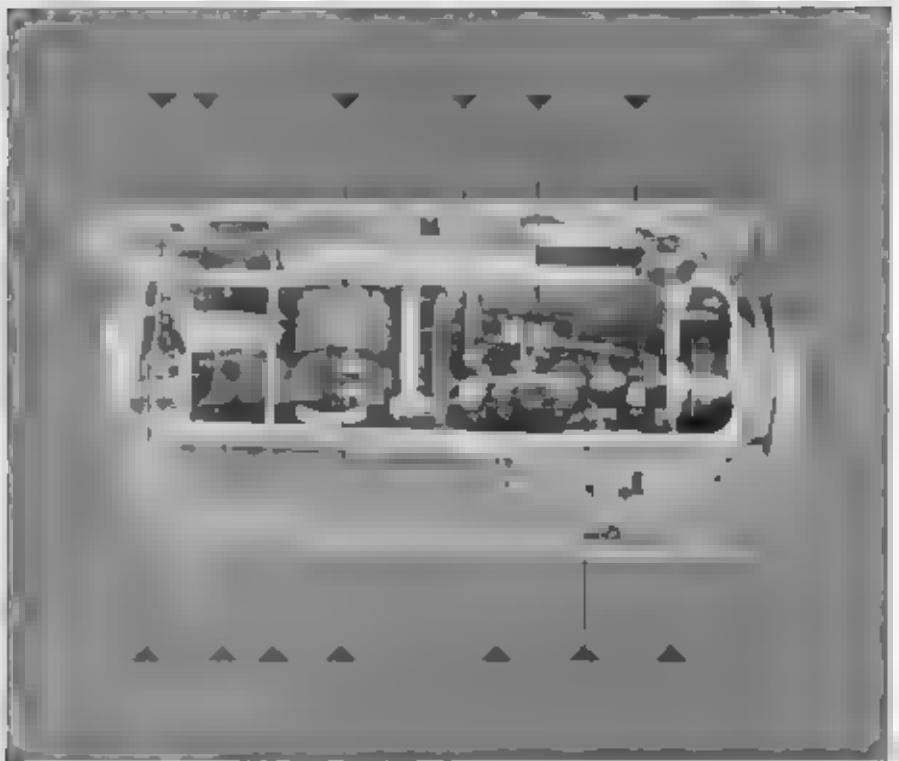


To clean the machine, remove the cloth of the stand and introduce the



To oil the machine

Fig. 24



The sewing machine should be oiled frequently, but never too liberally. A few drops of oil will be sufficient to keep the machine running freely. Oil in excess will drain off and may only soil the

Always oil your machine before sewing and not afterwards. Use clear oil which is free from resin and acid such

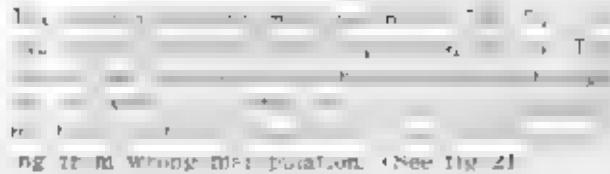
as linseed oil, all the Bern

your sewing machine to jam the oil drives up and becomes tacky. The figures 18

and 20 show the oiling points indicated by a series of black lines. By means of opening the slide on the base plate you will have access to the shuttle of which the race should be oiled frequently but only lightly, at the point indicated by an arrow (see fig. 18).



The shuttle



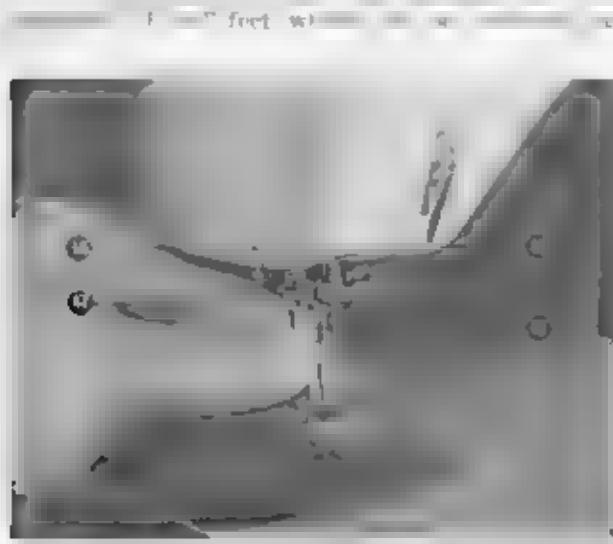
Wrong slot position (See Fig. 2)

Plain Stitch

Plain stitching with standard and special presser feet

Exchanging the presser feet

The different kinds of sewing work require a variety of frequent changes of the various presser feet. For this reason the Bernina sewing machine is equipped with a special exchange system.



no screwdriver being required and a relative slippage guarantee.

11. How to remove the zigzag foot (see fig 22). The presser bar with presser foot attached is held by means of the clamping lever 46 at the back of the machine. Now raise the clamping lever 46 and then under the clamping cam 47 lift the locking lever 48 for the hook 47 of said clamping cam 45 to release the clamping cam 48 entirely. The presser foot will drop out manually or with very little assistance from the presser bar cone 49. It can easily

12. When replacing the presser foot firmly onto the presser bar cone 49, hold the clamping lever 46

The plain stitch

For plain stitching adjust the sewing machine as follows:

1. Raise thread lever to its uppermost position.
2. Insert a zigzag foot, but, if you intend to sew a lot of seams with plain stitching, it will be advisable to use the normal straight foot for plain stitching.

3. Thread the machine.

4. Turn the balance wheel to the right.

5. Turn the balance wheel to the left.

6. Turn the balance wheel to the right.

7. Turn the balance wheel to the left.

8. Turn the balance wheel to the right.

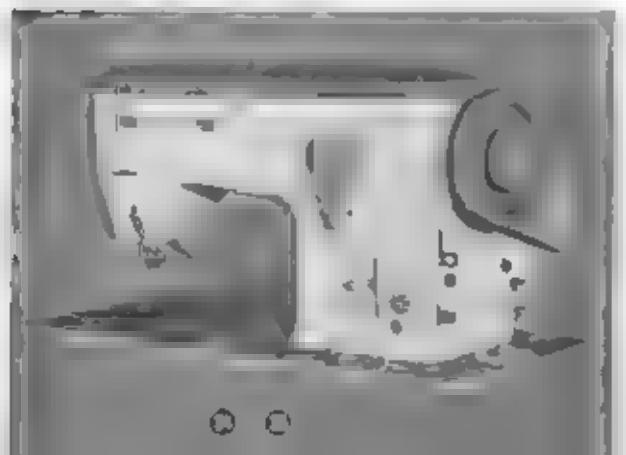
5. Unscrew stitch regulating device 24, the ~~stitch length device~~ is used as a turnable lever. The stitch length can be adjusted by turning same in or out. The stitch length device can be wished for.

6. Set zigzag length 12 in such a way that the zigzag is as wide as the workpiece.

Make sure that the zigzag is correctly set.

Forward and backward sewing and adjustment of different stitch lengths

When the ~~stitch regulating lever~~ is placed in the middle position, the machine sews forward and backward at the same speed. In order to ensure that both forward and backward stitches will be of the same length, the lock screw of the stitch regulating lever 24 should be turned, respectively.



The marked line is just before number zero at the left side of scale. The machine will sew forward.

When the ~~stitch regulating lever~~ is placed in the middle position, the machine sews backward.

It is important to ensure sewing areas and to secure the ends of the threads.

The more the ~~stitch regulating lever~~ is placed out towards the right, the longer the forward or backward stitches will be. In order to ensure that both forward and backward stitches will be of the same length, the lock screw of the stitch regulating lever 24 should be turned, respectively.

The speed can be limited. When lowering said lock

lever, the speed of the machine will be limited.

To remove the work from the machine



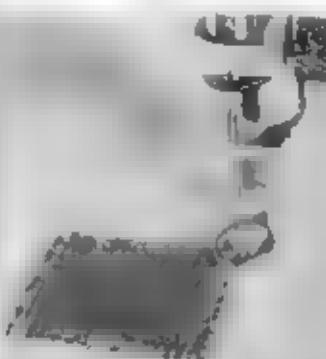
Push

Darning

When the machine should be set for darning:

1. Adjust zigzag No. 6 EM upon zero position.

Especially



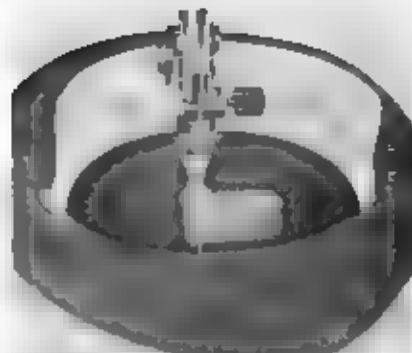
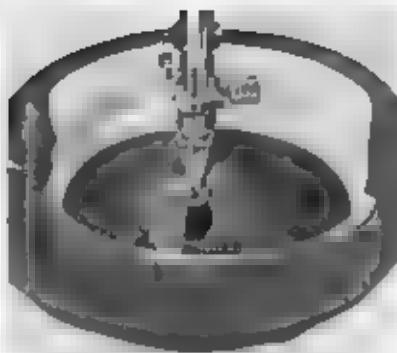
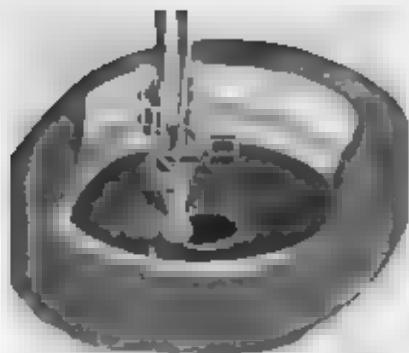
Stitch length: 4 mm
Tension: 4-5
Presser foot and needle darning or 6-8

Wool or cotton thread
Darning table, linen, towels etc.

Darning table, linen, towels etc.



This will aid to strengthen the material



1

2

3

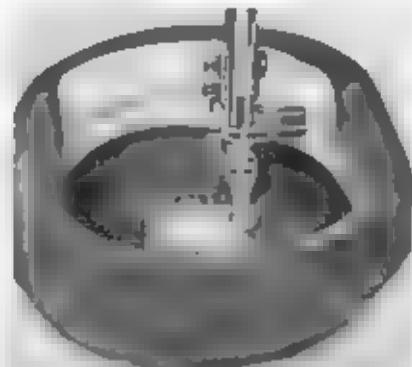


Darning stockings

For darning stockings you will need:

• A circular metal frame for darning

• A needle and thread



THE FELLERFOOT

the apparent

the felled seam is obtained in two operations.

the damaged area. This stitching will prevent

the felled seam from being pulled out.

row along the other (see fig 25b). The darning rows should be laid about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " below the felled seam. The darning rows should consist of unequal lengths.

After the darning rows have been

and begin with the covering lines of the

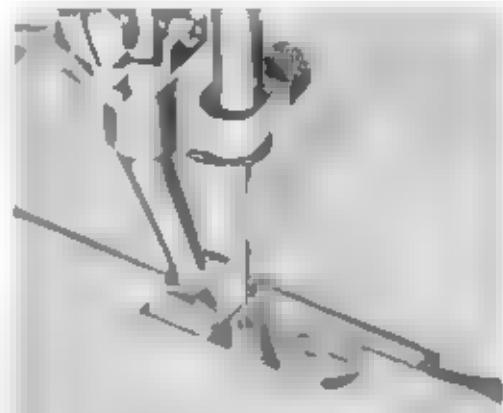
stitch. In order to make these covering lines less visible, work them in the direction of the rows, beginning outside of the farthest first (see fig 25c). These covering lines of different lengths

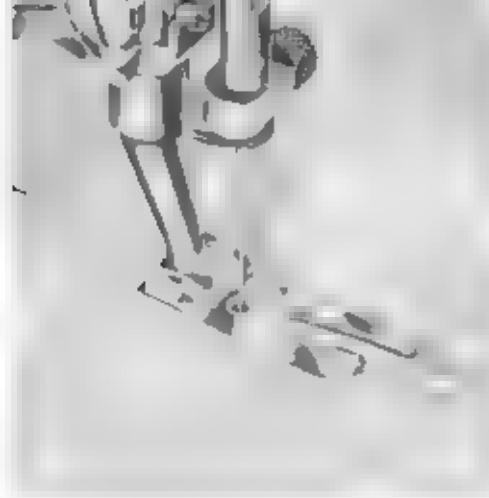
the edge of the former hole (see fig 25c).

the fellerfoot is used, whereby the felled seam is obtained in two different operations.

1st operation (see fig 25)

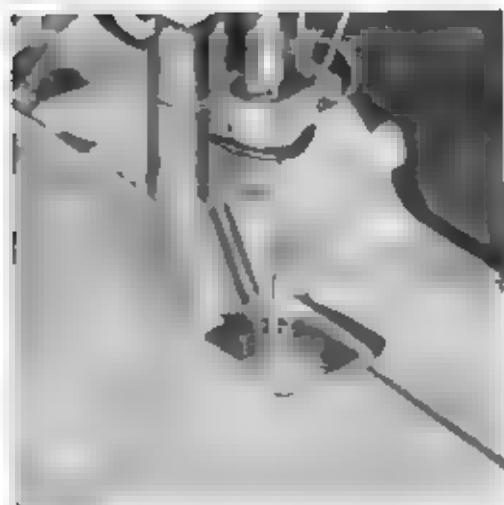
the felled seam is obtained in two operations.





Gathering foot data

■ **Energy** ■ **Water** ■ **Food** ■ **Health** ■ **Transport** ■ **Industry** ■ **Buildings** ■ **Land** ■ **Waste**

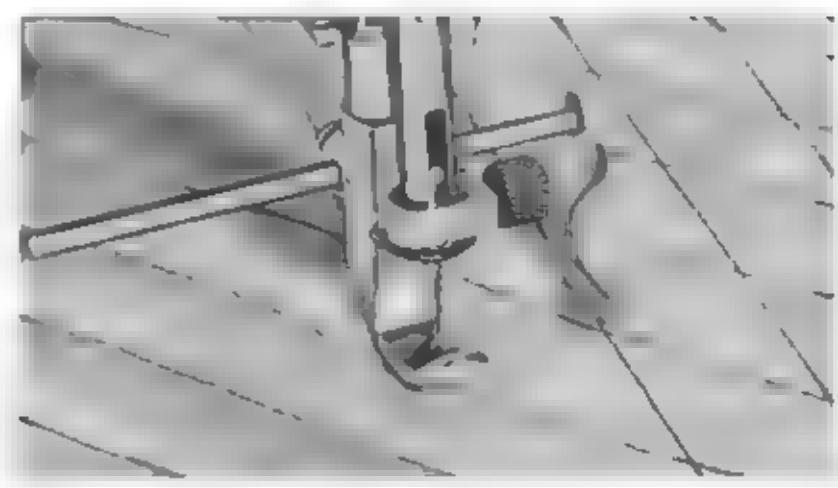


Edgar

Adhesive tape
presser foot

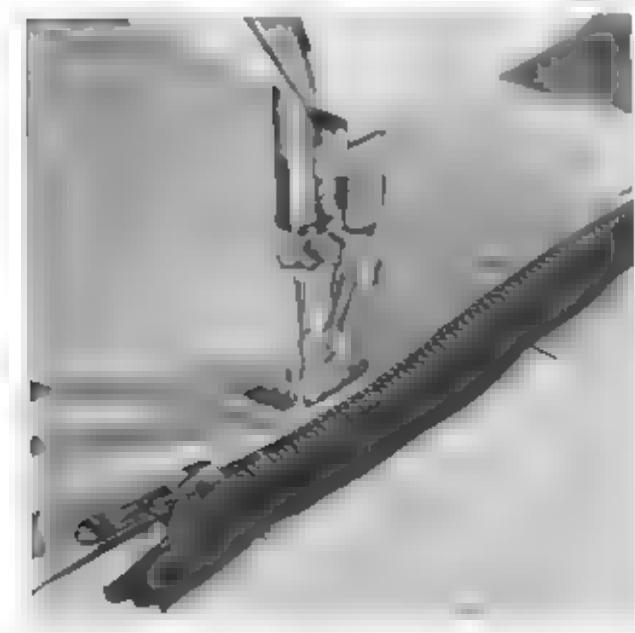
quilting guide

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THE ZIPPER FOOT

(Available only against extra charge)

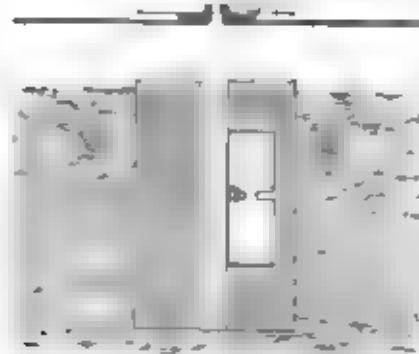


the right must be used - see fig 34

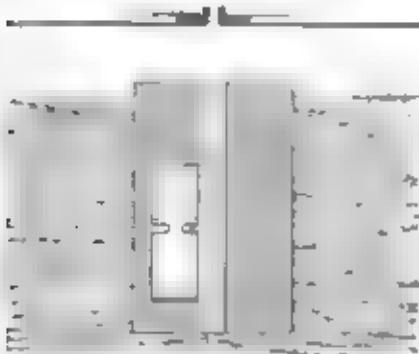
Thus knob 17 must be set to the right (see fig. 1).

The stitching of the right side of the zipper must be performed with needle position to the left (see fig. 33).

Layer of fabric



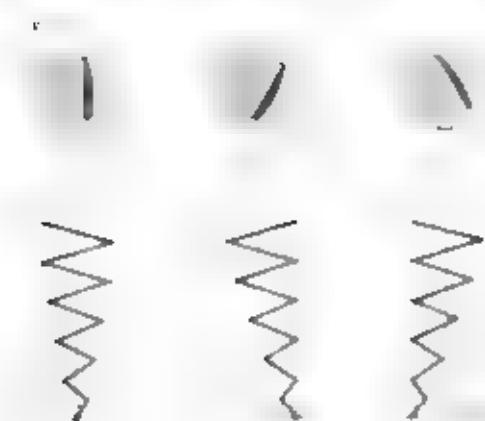
Layer of fabric



10.1. Zigzag sewing

Zigzag sewing with service by hand

Adjustment of stitch width



other zero on the scale. Thus a plain stitch will

be made at the zero position of the needle. If the needle is moved to the right in clockwise direction, the pattern will be a zigzag. The width of the zigzag will increase as the needle is moved further to the right. If the needle is moved to the left in clockwise direction, the pattern will be a zigzag. The width of the zigzag will decrease as the needle is moved further to the left. If the needle is moved to the right in counter-clockwise direction, the pattern will be a zigzag. The width of the zigzag will increase as the needle is moved further to the right. If the needle is moved to the left in counter-clockwise direction, the pattern will be a zigzag. The width of the zigzag will decrease as the needle is moved further to the left.

Centre, right or left position of needle



Fig. 30c, needle position to the left

Previously mentioned two needle positions.

Zigzag sewing

For this purpose the following

function

is used:

Turn knob 25 to the right, the symbol

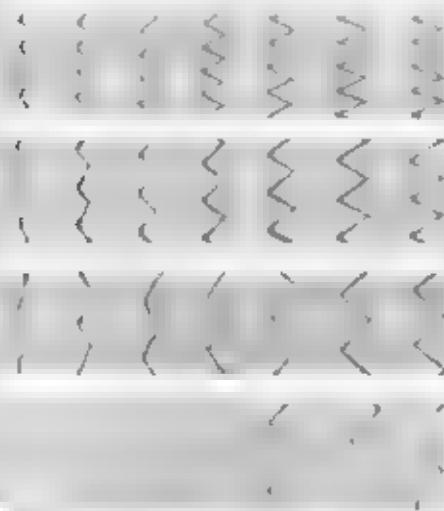
In this position

4. Turn knob 25 to the right, the symbol being set on sewing.



5. Turn knob 26 to the right, the symbol being set on zigzag.
6. Fix slide-on table
7. Lower zigzag presser foot

as shown hereunder. Of course all intermediate sizes



Elastic Sewing of Knitted Goods

Mending tricot and other knitted goods by means of elastic seams

A fresh piece of tricot fabric is placed on top of the damaged area. In the direction of the loops and basted by hand using darning thread to this intent

for basting tricot and
do it with basting

the direction

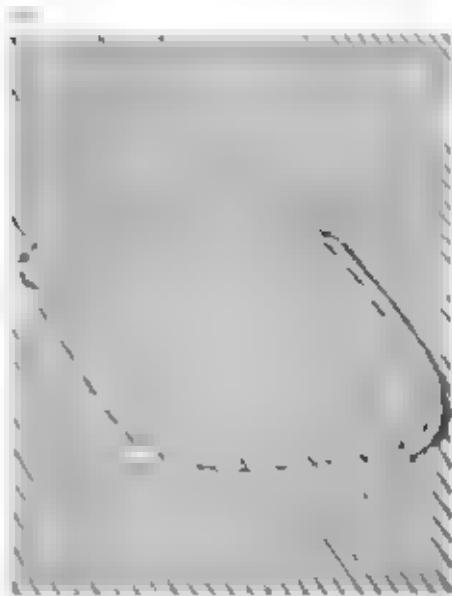
always under and to the left of presser foot

If the tricot seam is not regular, test whether

a the needle is accurately set

needle or not

shorter stitch length in order to obtain a better
quality of the seam

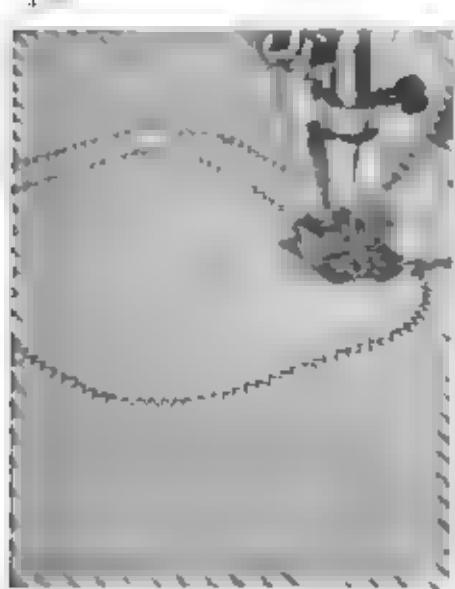


Stitch a zigzag seam along patchwork edge about the depth of presser foot towards tips do

Adjustment of machine

Zigzag width upon 2 or 4

Stitch length upon 1



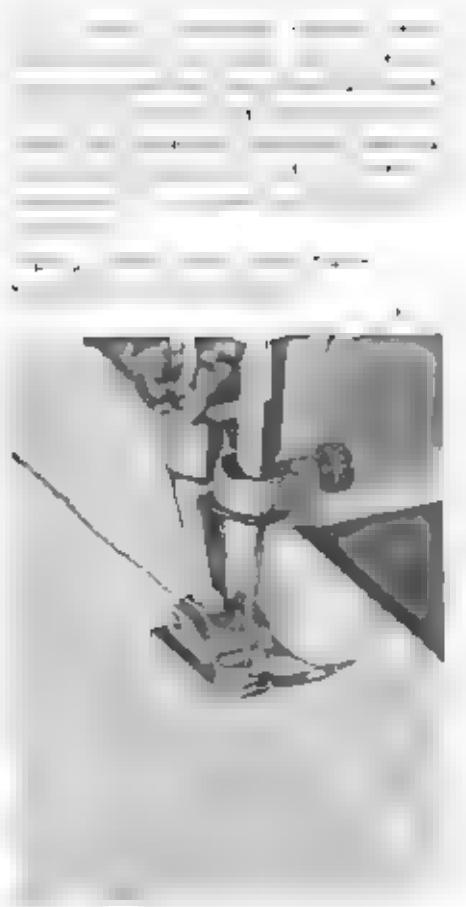
Tic-tac seams

With ordinary tri of 11 seams advisable to make a fold with all seams and then only stitch across

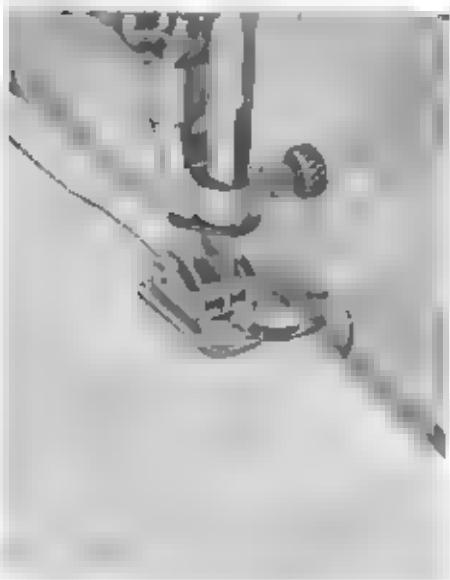
Zigzag width upon 2 5 or 3

Stitch length upon 1 5





The tricot or elastic side seam

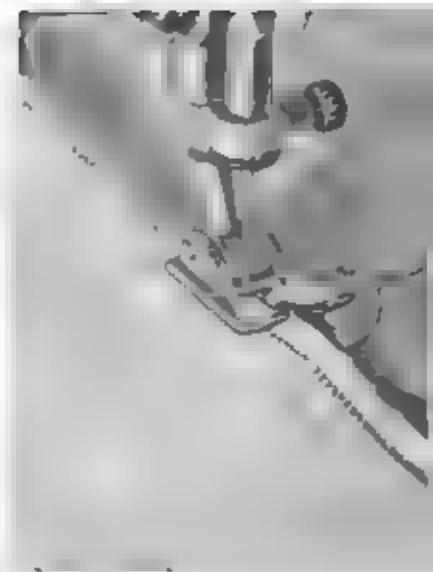


about 1.5 mm

Stitch length approx. 1



about 1.5 mm



winding round

Zigzag width from 3.1

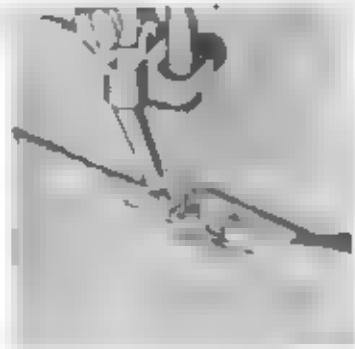
Sewing on lace

Use short stitch lengths at teeth widths as a rule. Never stretch regulating lever more than 1 to 2. Place lace approx. 1 cm from upper edge, inside edge, in order to facilitate sewing on. Now attach lace with zigzag stitch. Then the material edge projects over the zigzag seam.



Roll Hemmer

The rolling hemmer, characterized by its rounded shape, is similar in shape to the ordinary hemmer. The only difference is that its stitch hole is not round, but elongated, so that a zigzag stitch is produced. The rolling hemmer foot, The 8 see fig 1 approx. 3 or 4 cm. Rollers are used for heavy fabrics and zigzag fine materials.



The scalloped hem

For scalloped hems use the rolling hemmer too. The material or elastic fabric strip is inserted in the spiral groove as is the case when using the rolling hemmer. The zigzag stitch bridges the entire seam. Tight top thread tension and large teeth length produce the scalloped effect. The 8 see fig 1.

g KR fixed open g

Binding



Bind the edges of a garment with a contrasting fabric, and attach or embellish the edges with a contrasting thread, coloured cord, or a number of different fabrics as a wall hanging, a handbag, and effect.

A great variety of effects can be obtained with this type of work. Use your thread, coloured cord, or a number of different fabrics as a wall hanging, a handbag, and effect.

Running

ght, soft fabrics such as batiste, Georgette,

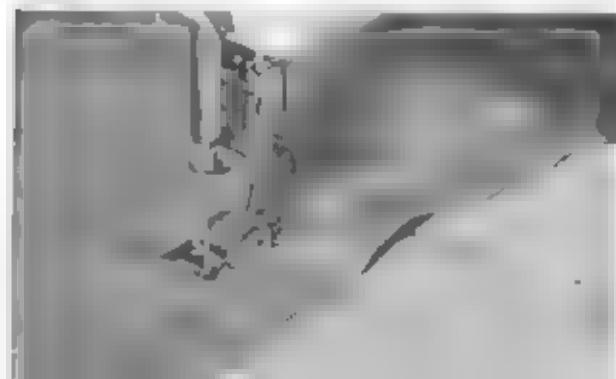
with stitch length approx 1

Reps, or Wool a.s.o., a pearl yarn no. 8 a

foot and stitched onto a fabric with a straight stitch of 1.5, with a stitch length of from

is combined with a straight one, this seam should

be stitched with a straight one.



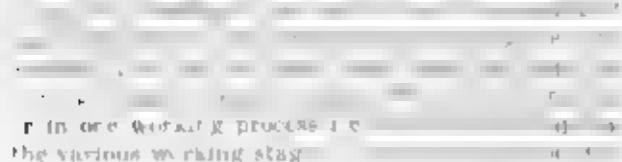
AUTOMATIC BUTTONHOLE SEWING

There are three different kinds of buttonholes:

- a) The ordinary buttonhole
- b) The buttonhole with cord (bias)
- c) The raised buttonhole

The ordinary buttonhole

This is sewn with normal upper thread tension, with



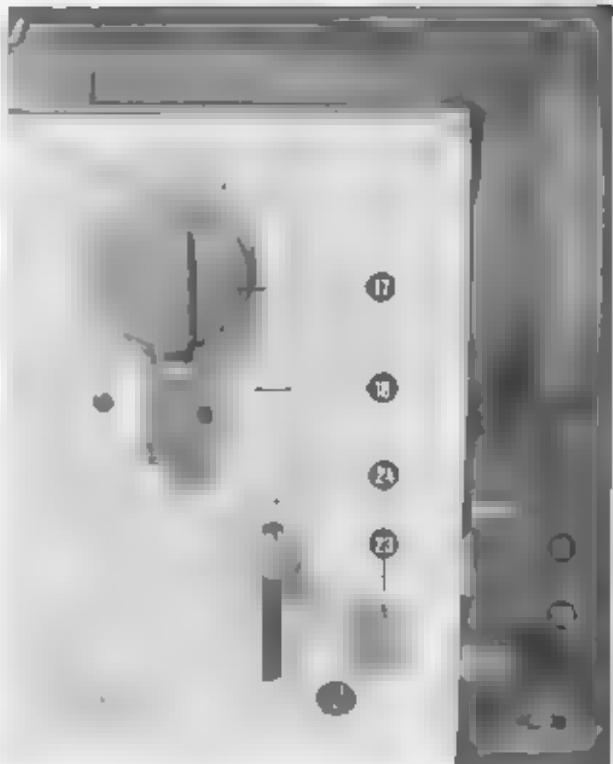
in one working process. In the various working stages

some time you will be able to sew the entire buttonhole in one single working process as well.

Threading of the under thread

An increased tension of the under thread provides better results when sewing buttonholes. This higher button thread tension without changing the lower tension which is correctly set for normal sewing (see fig. 50), a button has been drilled through the fabric.

The bobbin case for normal sewing the button case in the set as explained on page



For sewing buttonholes, the machine should be adjusted as follows:

1. Insert buttonhole presser foot.

symbol "sewing"

2. Draw zigzag knob grip lever 18 downwards, so that it can work together with the fixed stops on sewing machine stand.



device placed in the reverse order

wards as far as possible

3. After the stop has been brought into working position by moving the grip lever of the zigzag knob 18 get hold of it and swivel it in such a way that the pawl comes to lie against stop pin 1. This is done by moving said grip lever slightly to the right. Now the pointer pin of zigzag knob 18 will be approximately opposite scale number 1.5

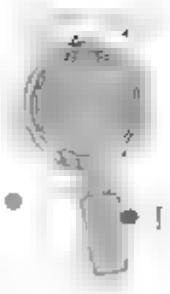


Fig. 64

4. Adjust needle position regulating knob 17 - see fig 2. The lever is turned so far to the left, until the white mark at the top end is lying exactly opposite the mark on the zigzag lever 18. Now the machine is perfectly adjusted for buttonhole sewing



Fig. 65

The step by step sewing of the buttonhole is performed as follows:

1. Sewing the left-hand edge



needle is up and outward of the work itself

2. Sewing the first end stitches



see fig. 57a

3. Sewing the righthand edge

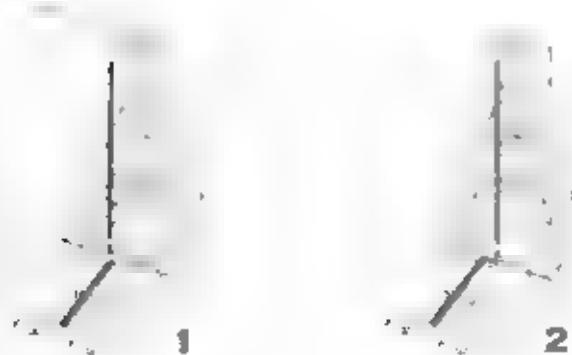


the needle up again (see fig. 58)

4. Sewing the second end stitches



fig. 58c.



2

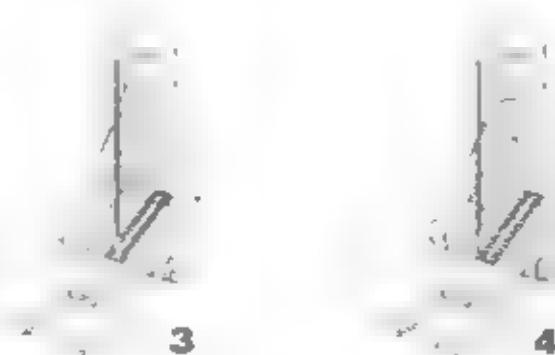


Fig. 57

5. Sewing the fastening threads

With the buttonhole facing the right, the lever 17 is moved to the right.

With the lever 18 moved to the left, the lever 17 is moved to the right again to make fastening threads.

With the lever 17 moved to the right, the lever 18 is moved to the right again to hold the fabric slightly back.

For the buttonhole to be sewn, the lever 17 is moved to the right again.

Since the lever 17 is moved to the right again, the lever 18 is moved to the left again.

With the lever 17 moved to the right again, the lever 18 is moved to the left again.

With the lever 17 moved to the right again, the lever 18 is moved to the left again.

With the lever 17 moved to the right again, the lever 18 is moved to the left again.

Fig. 58

Fig. 59

Fig. 60

step by step sewing of the buttonhole

Sewing the buttonhole in one single operation



move the zigzag lever 18 with a vigorous
push against stop II (see fig 57), and because

g to the sewing speed so to say immediately once
more to stop I (see fig 58), and presa

for a few stitches, move the zigzag lever 18

move the zigzag lever in 18 already quite to the right,

to the front (see fig 59 and 60).

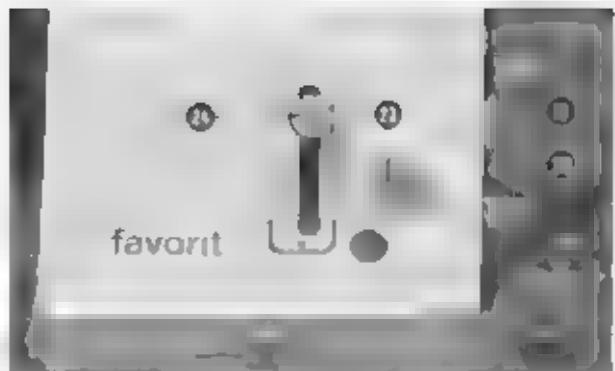
Regulating the closeness of stitches

The Bernina sewing machines, models 741 and 742, are provided with a device by means of which the distance between the rows can be changed when sewing buttons, etc.

Stitch and the sewing thread

operated with the aid of the stitch selector with a scale indicated from

According to the kind of fabric to be stitched, finer or coarser, or even the
when sewing h



Id be increased. This change takes place by turning regulation knob 23. This regulating knob

fixed scale on the machine stand itself.

If number 1 is placed opposite the fixed scale, it

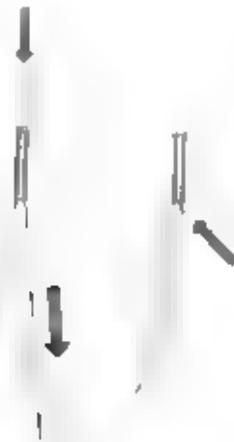
the distance between the rows

the operation

That means that thereby for every kind of fabric the corresponding closeness of stitching can be chosen will. The same kind of garment which has been chosen for ornamental stitch with the same kind of fabric

Buttonholes with cord inlay

In fig. 63, on the base at the back of the buttonhole described before, we



the two thread ends are cut (see fig. 62)

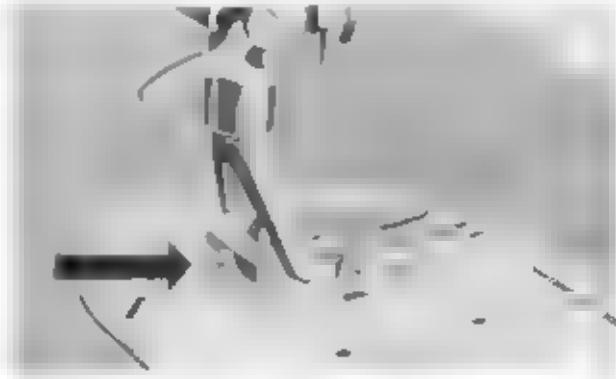


Fig. 63

The raised buttonhole

This kind of a buttonhole is sewn with a slack lower
of the fabric used

Adjusting the sewing machine from automatic buttonhole sewing to zigzag or straight plain stitch



pushed into its lowest position.



another day.

Sewing buttonholes without using the automatic buttonhole device



following adjustments

black lines on its shaft

button as with zigzag sewing

by turning lever 17 completely to the left (see fig. 36). In this position the marking

is visible. When sewing a buttonhole in knitted material, select stitch width 2.



setting lever 24 is not fully screwed in

sewing symbol, by turning it to the right

7. Now sew the first edge to the

The last needle stitch of the finished edge must be to the right, whereby the needle should be allowed to remain inserted only 1/8" to 1/4" in the fabric

8. Raise buttonhole presser foot and turn cloth by 180 degrees in clockwise direction. Then lower presser foot again and allow the needle to

Again here the needle should penetrate into the material only with the point



Set zigzag lever 18 to 0 and sew a few end stitches for the bar. In doing so, pull the fabric lightly towards you in order to stretch feed. Last needle stitch should be to the left. All we need is to sew the fabric only with the

1 Set zigzag knob pointer 18 once more to 15 or 17 and sew the cord edge over somewhat shorter length than the first one. Last needle stitch to the left

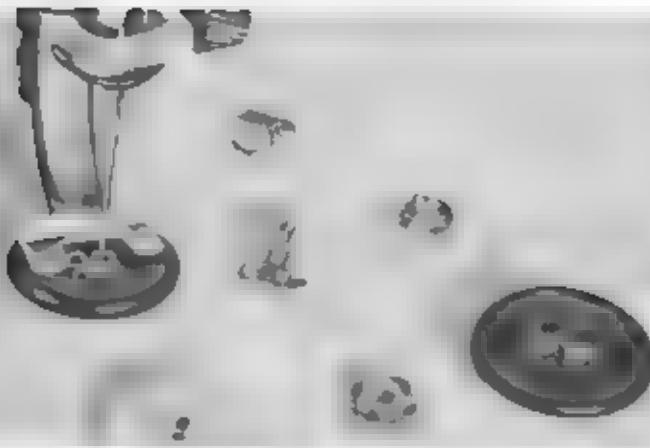
11 Set zigzag knob 18 again at twice the edge width and sew the end stitches for the buttonhole bar

the feed. Last needle stitch to the left

2 Set zigzag knob 18 in zero position and sew a few fastening stitches, again pulling the fabric lightly forwards towards you always in order to stretch the feed

13 Finally lay the work on the wooden support and cut the cloth between both edges by means of the buttonhole blade (see for 65)





Sewing on Buttons

black
place button under ax and pres-
Fig. 66.

Decorating with wool

Wool for darning
using the darning ring for stockings.

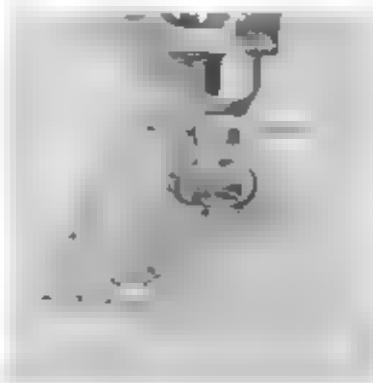
1. **Wool**
- The number of skeins of wool
when darning is clearly indicated

2. **Needles**
- The number of needles required
for darning

foot by approximately 15/16".

3. **Scissors**
- The number of pairs of scissors required

4. **Scissors**
- The number of pairs of scissors required
to re-wool will be used



Applique Work

Applique

Applique is a decorative technique in which a pattern is cut out of a different fabric and attached to a base fabric.

Appliques are usually made from a contrasting fabric, such as a different color or texture.

Appliques are often used to add decorative elements to clothing, such as hats, bags, and jackets.

Appliques are also used to create unique designs on clothing.

First draw the si

Line with fabric

For pl

arger than per

the material th

Then cut out the applique pieces. The pieces should be slightly larger than the applique itself.

Next, lay the applique pieces on the base fabric and pin them in place.

Finally, sew the applique pieces onto the base fabric using a zig-zag or straight stitch.

Applique can be used to add decorative elements to clothing, such as hats, bags, and jackets.

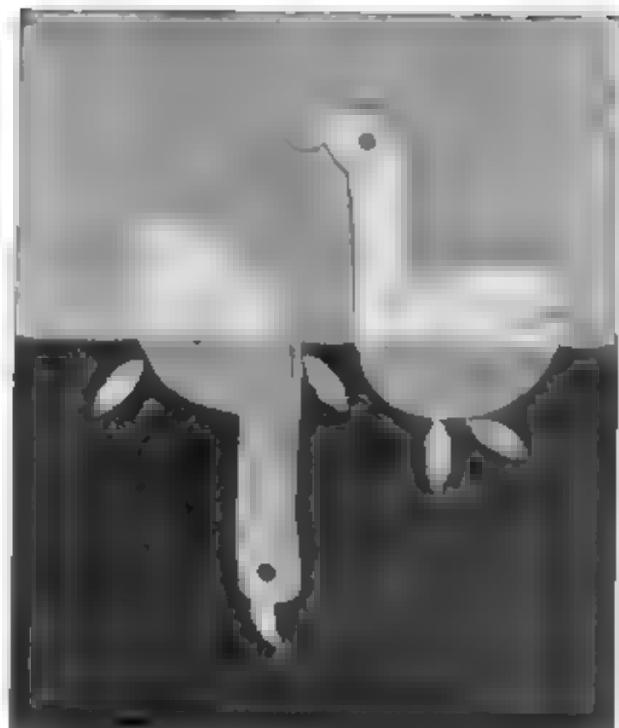
Appliques are also used to create unique designs on clothing.

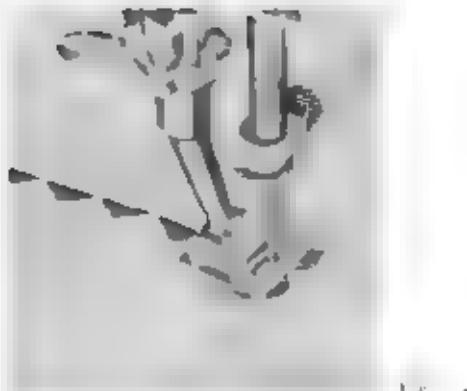
Appliques are often used to add decorative elements to clothing, such as hats, bags, and jackets.

Appliques are also used to create unique designs on clothing.

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Appliques are also used to create unique designs on clothing.





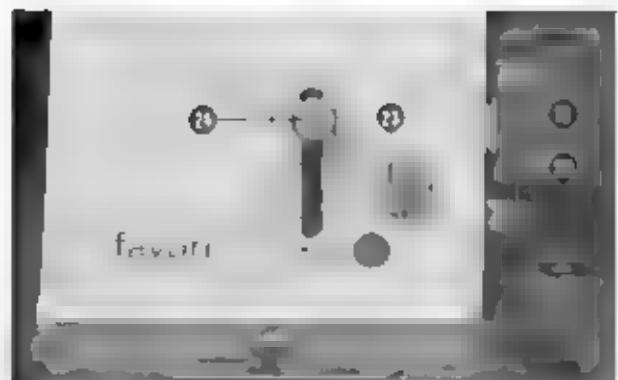
Ornamental stitches, hand-embroidered

Decorative embroidery

Decorative



SATIN STITCH CONTROL



Year	Period	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2010	Q1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2010	Q2	100	100	100	100	100	100
2010	Q3	100	100	100	100	100	100
2010	Q4	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011	Q1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011	Q2	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011	Q3	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011	Q4	100	100	100	100	100	100
2012	Q1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2012	Q2	100	100	100	100	100	100
2012	Q3	100	100	100	100	100	100
2012	Q4	100	100	100	100	100	100

First the needle is pushed upwards and afterwards the stitch length over 24 is equally pushed upwards until it strikes

sat on at which centre can be brought into the ()
and shown. This disengagement of the sat on stretch can
be done by the () and backward ()

to be set. The next control for setting the axis. By turning knob 23 to the left and on said knob, on which you will find the numbers from 1 to 8.

For the first time, the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* has been included in the *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) for the year 2000. The journal has been assigned a *Journal Citation Reports* Impact Factor of 4.1, which is the highest ever assigned to the journal. The journal has also been assigned a *Journal Citation Reports* Impact Factor of 4.1, which is the highest ever assigned to the journal.

23. The number is exactly or ad to the fixed mark be adjusted in a way ms of uniform thickness can be achieved.

Automatic Fancy Stitches

Every Bernina sewing machine of the model no. 740 series is equipped with an automatic ornamental stitch device. This device is provided with a graduated plate of decorative stitches with 16 automatic fancy stitches. The device is controlled by the control wheel.

The model no. 740 series is equipped with an automatic ornamental stitch device for four different decorative stitches identical to that of model no. 74.

Reversal upon automatic ornamental stitch sewing

The reversible device is located on the underside of the top arm. It is controlled by a lever in the slot in the plate of decorative stitches. The automatic ornamental stitch device is controlled by a safety push lever. It is possible to reverse the machine for sewing with the reversible device.

At the left of the reversible device is a lever for permanent stitch selection. With this lever it is possible to select a permanent stitch from graduated plate 1. The lever is controlled by a safety push lever.

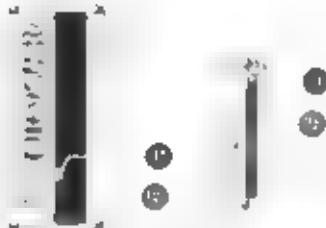
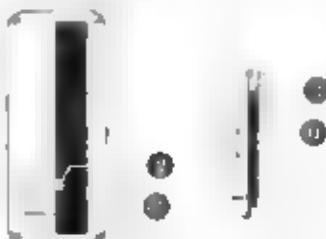


Plate of model no. 740

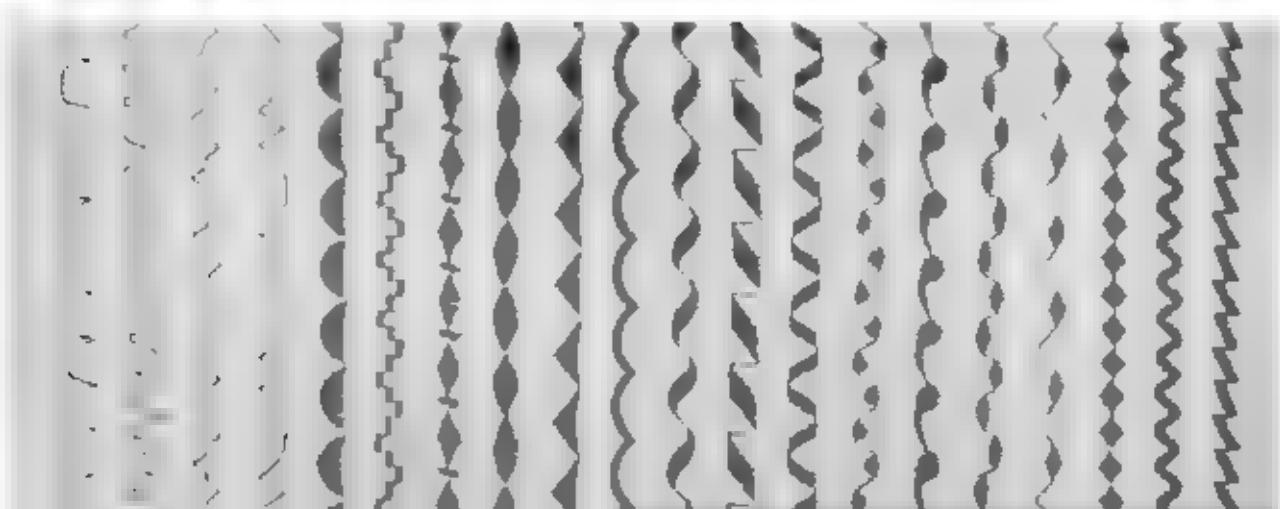




Stitch length nearly upon zero

Pattern no.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



which will catch automatically in position. When displacing the needle,

the stitch is again taken in

such a way that

the needle is again in

the same position. The

stitch length is

the same as the

stitch length of the

preceding row. The

stitch length is

the same as the

stitch length of the

preceding row. The

stitch length is

the same as the

stitch length of the

preceding row. The

stitch length is

the same as the

stitch length of the

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stitch length is

the same as the

stitch length of the

preceding row. The

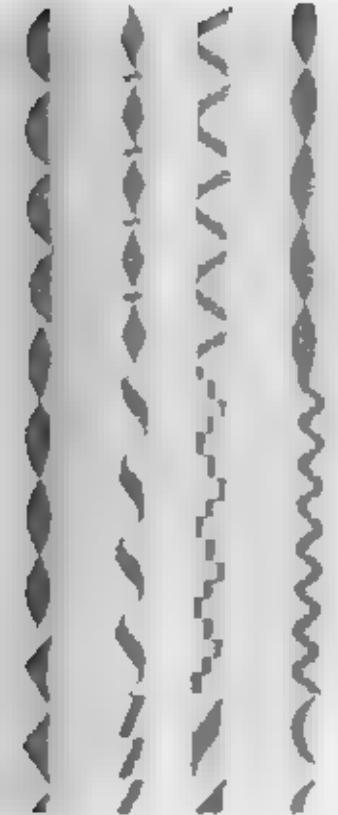
stitch length is

the same as the

stitch length of the

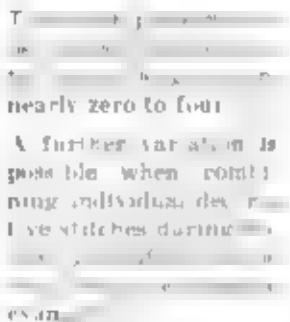
preceding row. The

stitch length is

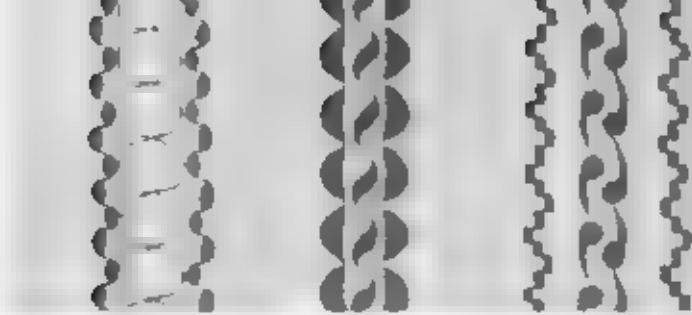


Stitch length: upon $\frac{1}{2}$
Stitch width: upon no. 4

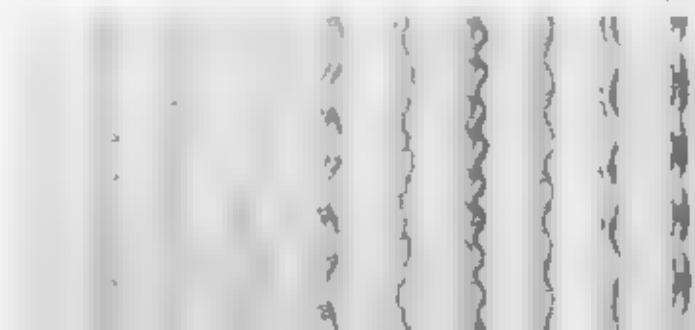
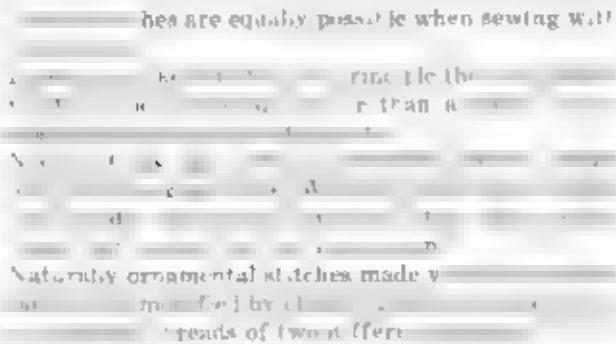
Automatic decorative stitches with one single needle



- a) Patterns combined with each other see fig. 74
- b) Different seam patterns combined see fig. 75



Automatic decorative stitches with two needles. Fig. 76

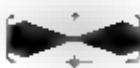
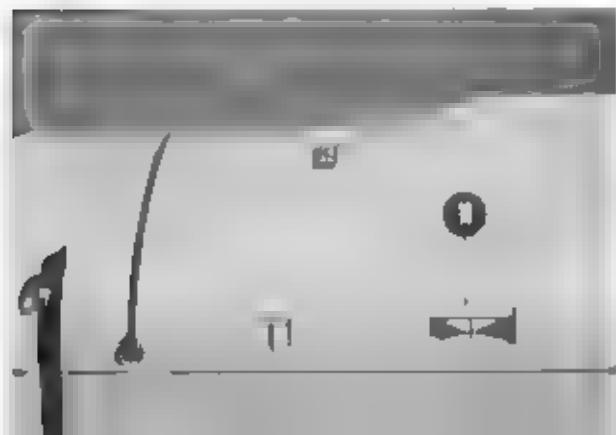


THE ORNAMENT INDICATOR

called ornament indicator, showing the actual position of the arm, to the right, near the tension sight is filled with a mark N w, when the machine

be observed when it passes through

As soon as the front end of the decorative stitch is



stitch a new ornament. When one half of the orna-

ment is finished, the machine is stopped and the

needle is raised and the thread is cut. With

the needle raised, the ornament indicator is

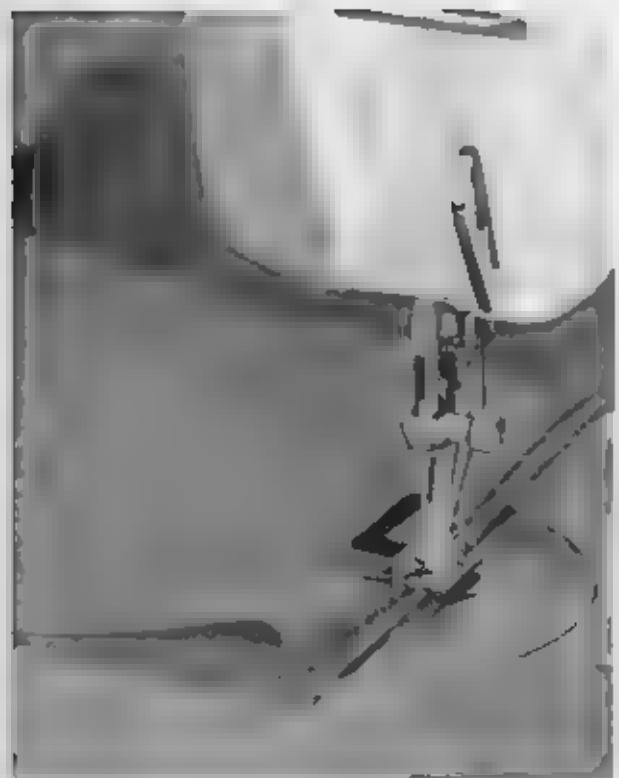
lowered and the machine is started again. The

needle will drop and the other half of the orna-

ment will be stitched and placed in its

proper position. The ornament indicator is

then raised and the machine stopped.



Blindstitch sewing

into the lower one in such a manner that the seam is

Then the upper thread is sewn over the lower one

and the lower one is sewn over the upper one

otherwise identical with a normal presser foot

Blindstitch sewing can also be accomplished with the ordinary zigzag stitch or by means of the automatic device with built-in blindstitch cam

1 Setting of machine when sewing with ordinary zigzag stitch

a) Attach blindstitch presser foot

• Set needle to right position

• Set zigzag knob to a stitch width between 3 and 6 to the thickness of the fabric

• Set stitch length regulator to a stitch length of 4

• Set feed dog reversible knob on sewing side

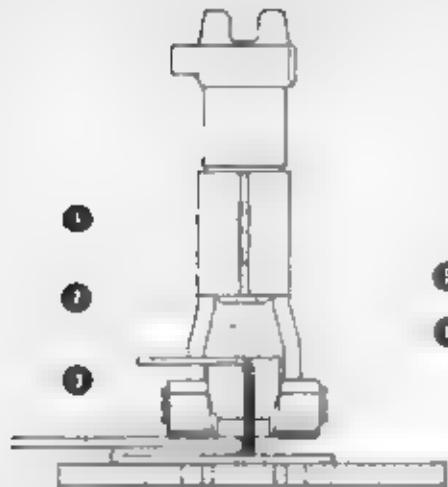


Fig. 70

- Blindstitch presser foot (No. 5306 K/03)
- Position of needle stitch to the left
- Folded upper layer of cloth
- Needle plate
- Material stop and guide
- Position of needle stitch to the right



2 Adjustment of sewing machine for working with the blindstitch cam



a) Attach blindstitch presser foot

fig 1 and 72

c) Set lever 12 on blindstitch cam (see no. 1)

d) Set needle into right position of stitch

to the thickness of the material to be sewn

4. depending on the kind of cloth to be sewn

at get section 3

Finishing



After the garment has been
sewn, the edges should be
finished to prevent fraying.

There are many ways to
finish the edges of a garment.



After the garment has been
sewn, the edges should be
finished to prevent fraying.



After the garment has been
sewn, the edges should be
finished to prevent fraying.



Use with 3, 5 and 7 gro



printing device for cord in a



Wool or cotton thread, proceed as follows:



1. Set needle to centre position in stitch hole by a



2. Remove standard needle from needle on



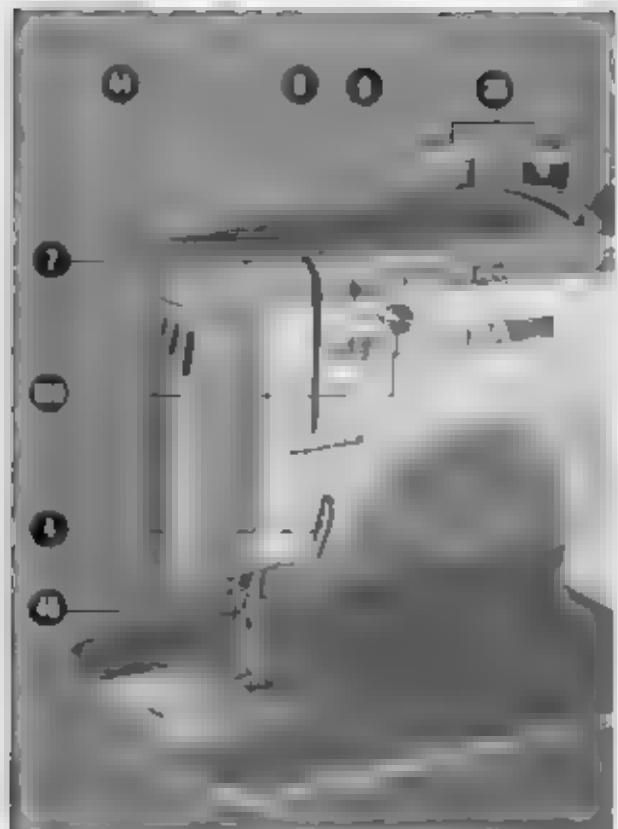
3. Insert



4. Turn



5. Turn



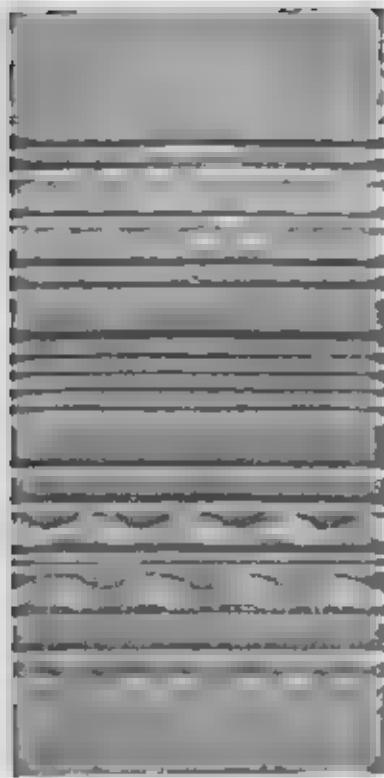
4	Front thread selector	35	Top thread
7	Take-up lever	44	Bottom thread
8	Thread tension	46	Needle border eye set
9	Thread tension	100	Add white tension

Threading the two upper threads

To thread the two upper threads, the sewing machine must be stopped. Proceed as follows (see fig. 81).

Pass the first thread onto the two pins 35 of the front thread selector, the back of the top thread selector. Now pass the thread of the front reel through selector 43, equally at the back of in line, from the front to the rear through the eye of left needle. Then pass the thread on disc down to thread tension regulator 4 again through the back bore of the 3 take-up lever 7. Then down area 8 to needle border lever 45 and finally from front to rear through the eye of left needle.

With the second thread proceed in the same way, draw it through the right tension disc and following this still through the thread tension 100. From there on to thread tension regulator 4 up to thread lever 7 and into the front set of same. Now down one more to needle border lever and finally through the eye of right needle. Both threads should always run separately through thread pins on 8, in order to produce finer patterns.



The pertucking

With a straight needle and a

ween the need ea is raised and forms a tuck



presser foot

Ornamental seam with double needle



parallel

1 Hemstitch sewing



With the *single hemstitch needle* a hemstitch can be obtained, just as with a standard zigzag needle. The two needles, a and b are known as hemstitch needles. It is recommended to think before using the following descriptions of the two types of needles to be used and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

1 Hemstitch sewing with the single hemstitch needle on Bernina zigzag sewing machines



For fine fabrics — It is necessary to set the zigzag lever to **stitch width 2** and stitch length adjusting lever to **L**. After having brought

result will be a hemstitch as shown in fig. 83

If suitable decorative stitch cams of the automatic system are used instead of the usual zigzag stitch, effects

are shown in the following illustrations

With ornamental stitch cam no. 1
line

After having sewn the first seam, turn the fabric by 180 degrees and sew the second seam in such a way that the zigzag stitches are opposite each other

Stitch length 1.5

Stitch width 3.0

With decorative stitch cam no. 1

Sew first seam. After having reached the wished for length, turn the fabric by 180 degrees and sew the

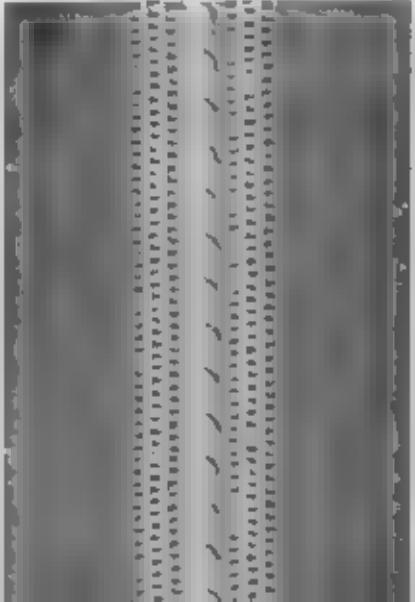
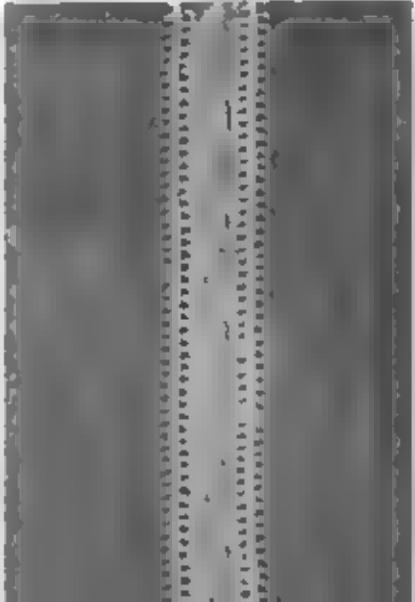
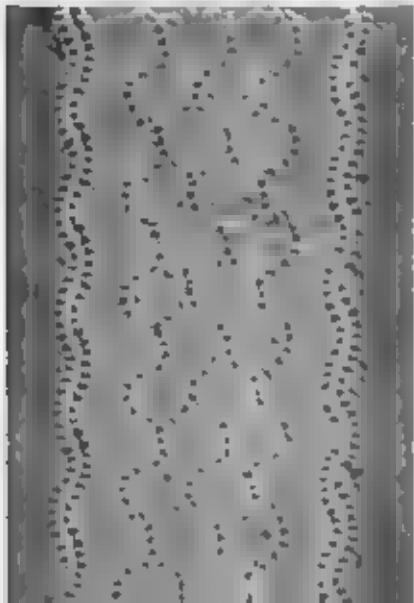
way that the needle, when reflected (i.e. every sixth stitch), pierces into the hole ready existing from the first needle. In the middle of the pattern, just between the two ornamental lines, there will be a normal seam with the

Stitch length 1

Stitch width from 1 to 3.5

Stretch length 1 Stretch width 1

Stretch length 1 Stretch width 5



**2 Hemstitch sewing with the patented double needle
on Bernina zigzag and plain stitch sewing machines
with transversely set shuttle zigzag stitch plate
and zigzag presser foot**

For hemstitching, use a zigzag plate instead of the machine instead

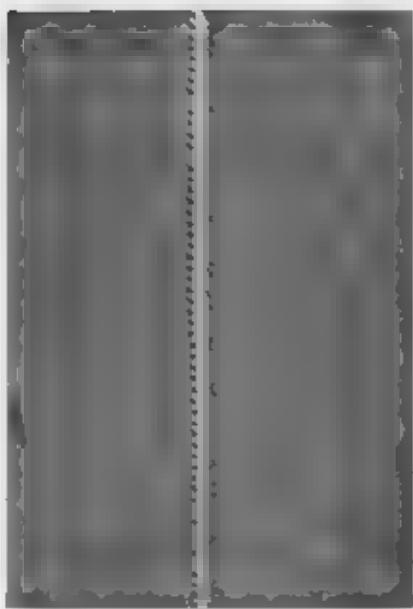
For zigzag machines, set the zigzag lever at zero point or
for plain stitch

Use a double needle if DMC no 100 with lefthand twist
or thread use f. 1 DMC no. 50 with righthand twist

With zigzag machines set the zigzag lever at zero point or
for plain stitch

In both cases the stitch length regulation lever should
adjusted upon 1 to 3 5

After having turned the under
hems, turn the zigzag plate
and make a straight
stitch along the hem
edge to secure a hemstitch. See
fig. 8



Direction of cloth feed

If a hemstitch is known as a forward

stitch must

be made in the same direction as the hemstitch. Turn the
material along the point of the hemstitch.

begin to baste the cloth when it is turned round

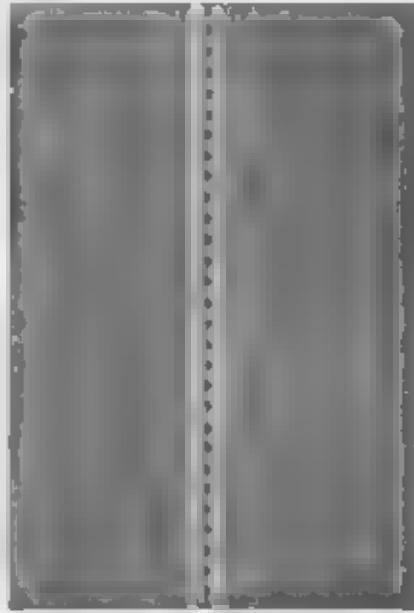
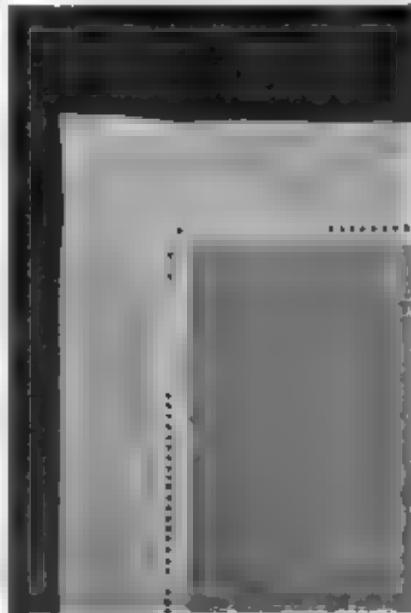
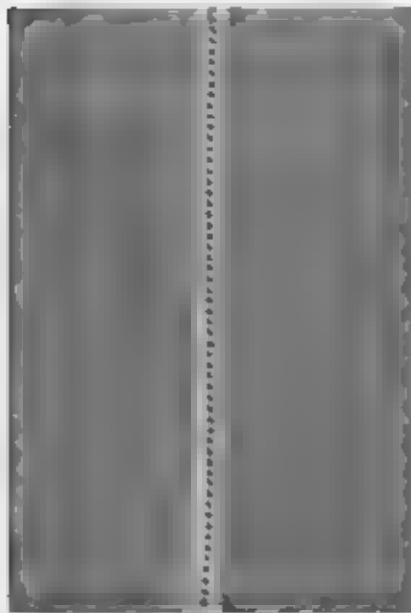
so that the seam can be made to the

right. Make sure that the large needle always
enters the previous hole in the same direction.

↓ Direction of cloth feed
during first operation

↑ Direction of cloth feed
during second operation

Examples with two-needle hemstitch



Introduction

There are two methods of entering data into the system.

guiding the embroidery frame by hand

format auto switch control executed by the machine.

and at the same time will permit to work with
any industry frame.

will be employed

► Insert the wool dare ng presser foot

— wet dog feed

thread use embroidery yard no 100 f. 1. 1M
no. 100

130

e) Place material into embroidery frame in a
right in the centre of said frame

f) Adjust the width of  according to the size of the intended intervals. Then stick length is almost upon zero position.

A musical score for a string quartet (two violins, viola, cello) with 12 staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). Measures 1-12 are shown, with measure 12 ending on a double bar line.

100000

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

with the following exception:

- **Use the embroidery or foot instead of the wool guiding presser foot.**

must remain in viewing position

auto stretch control.

to be embroidered

Page 13

centrum towards edge B untrained

to secure the seam, but when you begin stitching

RJBC

will be finished

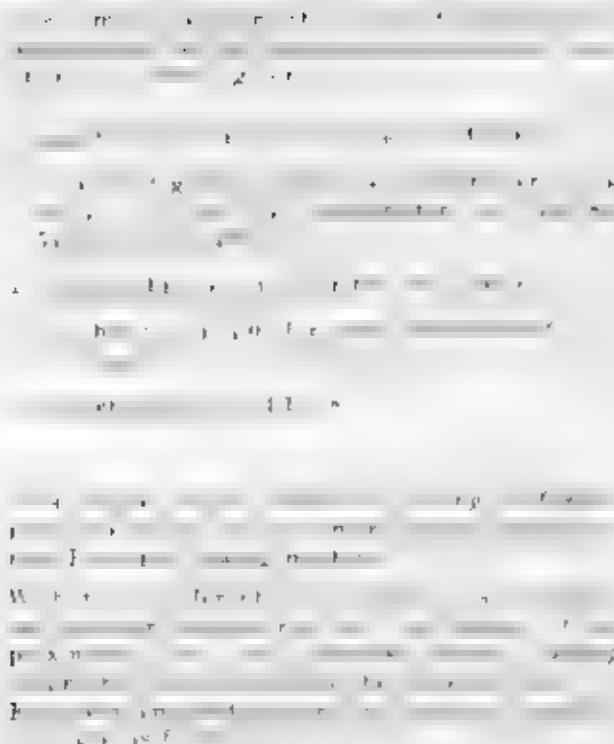
λ, τ, β	$C_{\tau, \beta}$	τ, τ_N	$\tau \beta$	$\beta \tau$	$\tau \beta \tau$	$\beta \tau \beta$
$\tau = \lambda$	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
$\tau = \beta$	β	β	β	β	β	β
$\tau = \lambda \beta$	$\lambda \beta$	β	β	β	β	β

Illustrated in Fig. 21a

• 8

100 English Embroidery

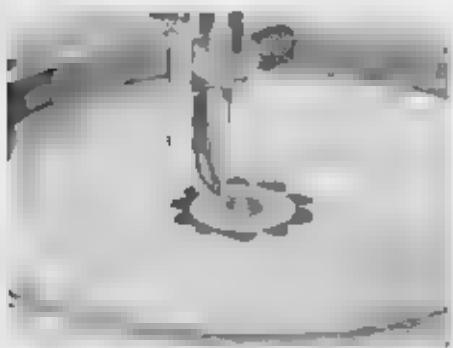
A collection of 100 English embroidery designs





Position of side when executing eyelet embroidery designs

Fig. 18



Embroidery within the embroidery frame

Fig. 19



Position of side for executing with circular embroidery

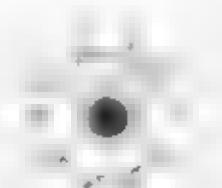
trip 17 (see fig. 2) to the left.

2 Lower feed δ by turning reversible knob 25 (see fig. 2) to darning symbol

3 The normal stitch plate must be changed against the eyelet embroidery stitch plate which is equipped with exchangeable slides provided with guide journals, whereby also the special embroidery presser foot must be inserted

4 The embroidery frame must be positioned on the fabric to be embroidered and to prevent it being damaged

5 The holes for the piercer must be punched in the fabric. The piercer holes should be punched with the piercers supplied



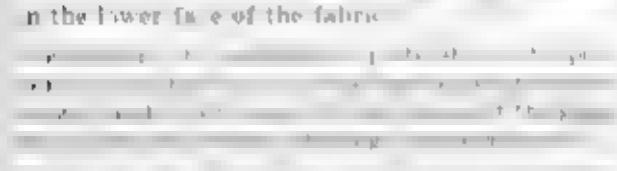
1.  **the hole**

the needle/stitch should be set to left position


For a better result, the needle should be set to the left position, which results in even sewing around the holes.

For a better result, the needle should be set to the left position, which results in even sewing around the holes.

2.  **in the lower face of the fabric**

 **the eyelet**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

When the eyelet embroidery is done, the needle should be set to the right position.

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

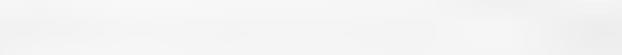
 **the eyelet embroidery**

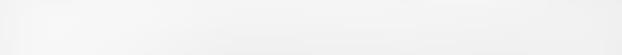
 **the eyelet embroidery**

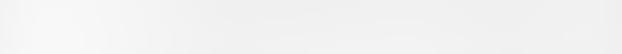
 **the eyelet embroidery**

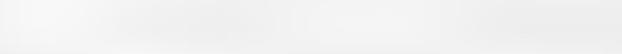
 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

 **the eyelet embroidery**

HOW TO AVOID MACHINE TROUBLE

the following trouble can be avoided if you follow the instructions and keep the machine clean and well oiled.

After a short time you will be able to recognize the causes of trouble and will be able to correct them.

1. On principle

After a short time you will be able to recognize the causes of trouble and will be able to correct them.

After a short time you will be able to recognize the causes of trouble and will be able to correct them.

a) the needle has been correctly inserted

the needle has been correctly inserted.

2. The causes of upper thread breaking

may be the following:

the needle has been correctly inserted.

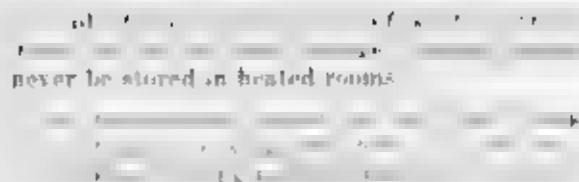
the needle has been correctly inserted.

the needle has been correctly inserted.

a) Needle is blunt or bent.

the needle has been correctly inserted.

a) Upper tension thread is too tight.



with



specialist

- Shuttle point is damaged

3. Cause of under thread breaking

can be

- a Under thread tension too tight
- b Under thread badly wound on bobbin



case



wrong machine mechanic

4. Missing stitches

May be caused by



empty needles of system 130

b) needle is bent

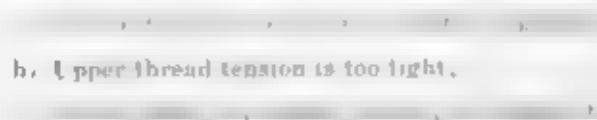


push it up as far as it will go.

c) size of needle is not fit for size of thread, or vice versa

5. Needle breaking

may have the following reasons



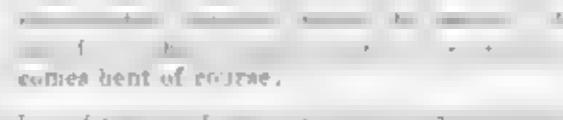
b) Upper thread tension is too tight.



got bent



base,



comes bent of course,



or unevenly twisted

8. Faulty seams

a) A faulty uneven seam results

- 1 if the thread tension disc is not correctly set,
- 2 if there are thread ends under the bobbin case tension spring
- 3 if the bobbin is deformed and jams in the bobbin case,
- 4 if the thread is not always evenly thick in its length
- 5 if the shuttle is not regularly oriented

b) When sewing tricot or other knitted goods, make sure of the following items

- 1 tricot should always be basted with darning thread, never with basting thread,
- 2 use perfect needles of size no. 70 or no. 80
- 3 the thin area of the fabric should always be placed to the left side of the presser foot
- 4 sizes of needle and thread must always perfectly correspond,

too short stitch length, in order to increase the elasticity of the seam.

c) Unagreeably puckered fabric

1 if the thread tension is not correct, i.e. if there is a tension as well on the upper as on the under thread.

2 if the fabric is not correctly tensioned

3 if the fabric is not correctly tensioned with the hands, otherwise it will get puckered of course. Care should be taken that when sewing tricot or other knitted goods, the fabric is not

very lightly pushing the tricot on both sides of the presser foot.

d) The machine operates too slowly

The motor does not work correctly (it should be examined by a skilled mechanic).

Probable cause:

Tension of drive belt may be too tight. Ask the expert!

2) The sewing machine has been idle for a fairly long time in a moistened room. In such a case it

General notice

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Normal accessories for model 740

Part no. *(On the sewing machine)*

64 00 30 01	1 Extension plate with plug socket (for machines with pedal starting device),	64 12 01 00	1 pintuck needle of No.
64 00 31 01	1 Extension plate for horizontal machines,	64 11 10 00	1 embroidery ring 1 connecting cable to the maths 1 instruction book

64 11 31 00 *(In sewing kit)*

53 06 03 04	1 zigzag presser foot
53 16 09 00	1 embroidery foot (marked with 1 red line)
53 06 08 00	1 broad hammer
53 06 15 00	1 edger with quilting guide
53 06 82 03	1 blindstitch presser foot
53 06 18 01	1 buttonhole presser foot
53 11 31 00	1 buttonhole knife
53 11 37 00	1 wooden support
54 06 70 00	1 darning presser foot
54 06 71 00	1 small darning plate
54 07 61 00	6 bobbins, one of which being on machine
53 11 22 06	1 small screwdriver
60 11 33 00	1 special screwdriver
53 11 12 00	1 oiler
	1 package of assorted needles of the 130 system

Available against extra charge:

54 12 05 00	1 darning ring for stockings
53 06 48 01	1 narrow hammer
53 06 18 03	1 special buttonhole presser foot
53 06 29 01	1 wool darning presser foot
53 06 11 00	1 rolling and scalloping hammer, combined (marked with 2 red lines)
53 06 13 00	1 felling foot
53 06 46 00	1 gathering presser foot
53 06 20 00	1 presser foot for sewing on buttons (marked with 2 black lines)
53 06 44 01	1 standard presser foot for plain stitching
53 06 50 00	1 attachment for general standard presser feet, normally to be found in trade
	Pintucking equipment
	Eyelid embroidery equipment
	Knee control lever, complete

Normal accessories for model 741

On the sewing machine:

64 00 30 01 1 Extension plate with plug socket
(for machines with pedal starting device)

64 00 31 01 1 Extension plate for horizontal
machines

In sewing kit:

53 06 98 04 1 zigzag presser foot
53 16 09 00 1 embroidery presser foot
53 06 18 02 1 special buttonhole presser foot
53 06 82 03 1 blindstitch presser foot
53 11 31 00 1 buttonhole knife
53 11 37 00 1 wooden support
54 66 76 00 1 darning presser foot
54 06 71 00 1 small darning plate
54 97 61 00 6 bobbins, one of them being on
machine
53 11 32 00 1 special screwdriver
53 11 32 00 1 small screwdriver
53 11 12 00 1 edger
1 package of assorted needles of the
130 system

54 12 01 00

53 11 10 00

53 06 11 00

53 06 08 00

53 06 13 00

53 06 13 00

53 06 46 00

54 12 05 00

53 06 48 00

53 06 18 01

53 06 29 01

53 06 50 00

53 06 20 00

1 embroidery ring

1 connecting cable to the mains

1 instruction book

Available against extra charge:

1 rolling and scalloping hemmer,
combined

1 broad hemmer

1 felling presser foot

1 edger with quilting guide

1 gathering presser foot

1 darning ring for stockings

1 narrow hemmer

1 special buttonhole presser foot

1 wool darning presser foot

1 attachment for general standard
presser feet, normally to be found
in the trade

Pintucking equipment

Eyelet embroidery equipment

Knee control lever, complete

1 presser foot for sewing on buttons

Normal accessories for model 742

Part no.	<i>On the sewing machine:</i>		
61 00 30 01	1 Extension plate with plug socket (for machines with pedal starting device)	53 11 10 00	1 connecting cable to the mains 1 instruction book
61 00 31 01	1 Extension plate with arrangement for horizontal machines	53 12 05 00	<i>Available against extra charge:</i>
		53 06 48 01	1 darning ring for stockings
		53 06 08 00	1 narrow hemmer
		53 06 18 02	1 broad hemmer
64 11 31 00	<i>In sewing kit:</i>	53 06 29 01	1 special buttonhole presser foot
53 06 03 04	1 zigzag presser foot	53 06 82 03	1 wool darning presser foot
53 16 09 00	1 embroidery presser foot	53 06 15 00	1 blindstitch presser foot
53 06 18 02	1 special buttonhole presser foot	53 06 11 00	1 edger with quilting guide
53 11 34 00	1 buttonhole knife	53 06 13 00	1 rolling and scalloping hemmer, combined (marked with two red lines)
53 11 37 00	1 wooden support	53 06 26 00	1 felling presser foot
54 06 70 00	1 darning presser foot	53 06 44 01	1 presser foot for sewing on buttons (marked with 2 black lines)
54 06 71 00	1 small darning plate	53 06 48 00	1 standard presser foot for plain stitching
54 07 81 00	6 bobbins, one of them being on machine	53 06 50 00	1 gathering presser foot
53 11 32 00	1 small screwdriver		1 attachment for general, standard presser foot, normally to be found in the trade
60 11 33 00	1 special screwdriver		Pintucking equipment
53 11 12 00	1 oiler		Eyelet embroidery equipment
	1 package of assorted needles of the 130 system		Knee control lever, complete
54 12 01 00	1 embroidery ring		

FR. GEGAUFLTD. BERNINA SEWING MACHINE FACTORY
STECKBORN / Switzerland

